

## **APPLICATION OF METONYMY IN THE PROCESS OF ENGLISH TRANSLATION**

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### **ABSTRACT**

During the translation, not only translating the simple words, but also alternation of those words is important. Including these, in this article the importance of the metonymy in English and Uzbek languages and differentiation and similarity of them are studied.

**Keywords:** metonymy, alternation, linguist, assimilation, theory.

In the era of the development of 21st modern communication technologies, the introduction of new words, phrases or terms from one language to another has become a natural situation. In addition to the enrichment and development of the language, this situation is the internal capabilities of the language, i.e. the ability to replace each new word coming from outside with a unit that fully corresponds to this unit in its lexical base, or if not disables features such as being able to use an alternative, partially compatible counterpart. Therefore, languages are enriched, polished and beautiful by borrowing words from each other. It would not be an exaggeration to say that the transfer of words from language to language has become an undeniable linguistic fact of our time.

Translation of metonymy in translation has always been one of the issues of translation studies that requires research.

Metonymy is considered to be a very complex phenomenon of meaning transfer, and it attracts the attention of both linguists and translators at the same time. Linguists are interested in this meaning transfer by revealing the characteristic features of semes and semes in polysemous words, moving meaning. approach from the point of view of the analysis of non-creative phenomena, while literary scholars consider various means of image in polysemous words (simile, qualification, metaphor, alliteration) as the factors that create them. In both directions, the goal is the same, if it is, to study the multiple meanings of words and their methodological possibilities. Studying the multiple meanings of words is primarily for lexical methodology. plays an important role. Because in order for one word to have different meanings, it requires paying attention to the stylistic color and meaning of its use in oral and written speech. Therefore, the transfer of meaning, like synonymy, homonymy, and other lexical tools, creates humor, humor, laughter, and various word games. In such cases, the original and figurative meanings of the word are

combined, resulting in an unexpected new meaning. These nuances of the subtle meaning of words are widely used as an important visual tool in fiction.

Facilitated conditions and opportunities are being created in our country for the introduction of advanced teaching methods using modern pedagogical and information communication technologies, the thorough improvement of the system of training specialists who have mastered foreign languages, and the development of international cooperation in the field. Also, in the process of learning a foreign language, it helps to better understand the grammatical aspect of the foreign language being studied.

Among the linguists who have carried out several theoretical and practical works on the comparative study of the English and Uzbek languages, we can mention J. Boranov. According to him, comparative typology is a part of general linguistic typology, "it studies two or more specific language systems, certain categories in languages deductively, compares linguistic phenomena in language systems with each other, and general typological rules and laws creates. In a two-way comparison of two language systems, the written material of each compared language system is compared separately. The unique characteristics of the unit of each layer are taken into account, as well as the mutual relations of the units of the other layer." Comparative typology includes directions such as characterology and universal grammatics. Both of these directions deal with the comparison of languages. However, they have different and similar sides, and characterology compares only one layer of languages, while universal grammar takes into account lexical tools in addition to grammatical tools when comparing languages.

Metonymy entered the English language through the Greek language and means "a change of name", which is the same as metonymy in Uzbek. This is their first similarity. In addition to direct reference to something, metonymy can refer to the specific thing being referred to. For example: "skirt" refers to a woman. In the Uzbek language, it is very common to refer to the object of metonymy as the name of that thing. For example: "He came into the room with a mustache." In the example, the example in the English language "skirt" and "yubka" refers to the clothes worn by that woman, and the whole woman is meant, and in the example given in the Uzbek language, the mustache has this characteristic.

In English, metonymy is divided into several sections according to how it is translated:

1. This type of part for the whole is also present in Uzbek and is considered a separate translation, it is considered by some linguists as a form of partial metonymy, and it is called synecdoche in English and Uzbek languages.

2. Product for producer

3. Object used for user

4. Institution for people responsible (organizations in relation to members of this organization)
5. Place for the institution
6. Author for work (the author's name is transferred to the work) For example: "Can I borrow your Shakespeare?" (May I take Shakespeare?) example in Uzbek, variant in the native language: "I'm carrying Navoi"
7. The state for the team . Brazilwins World Cup (Brazil won the World Cup)=Pahtakoro'z lost at home.
8. Capital for the government . Moscow and Washington will hold talks on this problem=Tashkent is hosting today's game.

Before translating a metonymy, it is necessary to fully understand what it means in one's own language, for example, the translation "pen is mightier than the sword" in this example has two meanings:

The word "pen" refers to literature, and the word "sword" refers to military aggression.

In English, metonymy is divided into three main groups, in addition to the transfer methods mentioned above:

- ★ spatial -place metonymy, for example "the ship never sleeps" ship's stewards
- ★ temporal metonymy "I was born in years between World War I and II" between 1918 and 1941.
- ★ material-gold means "money" The rest of the types can be said to be branches of the main types of this layer.

As can be seen from the above examples, metonymy and renaming in English and Uzbek languages are very similar, but one difference is that in Uzbek it is not divided into separate sections like in English grammar, but into certain groups in English. The characteristic of the language is that it is possible to find an almost adequate translation of the examples given in the Uzbek language.

### **A general understanding of metonymy**

The translation of metonymy requires constant research is one of the most important issues in the field of philology. In metonymy two objects are similar to each other in terms of external appearance or internal properties signs of objects that are generally different from each other, even if they are related will be scattered. Metonymy is considered to be a more complex phenomenon of meaning transfer. At the same time, it attracted the attention of both linguists and literary scholars will come. Linguists refer to this transfer of meaning as semema in polysemous words and revealing the characteristic features of scenes, creating a figurative meaning approach from the point of view of the analysis of phenomena, while literary critics are polysemantic use different means of image in words (simile, description, figurative story). They know as the contributing factors. In

both directions, the goal is the same if there is, it is to study the multiple meanings of the word and its methodological possibilities. Studying the multiple meanings of the word is primarily for lexical methodology plays an important role. Because one word can have different meanings to pay attention to stylistic color and meaning when using it in oral and written speech requires. Therefore, transfer of meaning is synonymy, homonymy, etc as lexical devices, come up with humor, humor, laughter and various puns brings In such cases, the literal and figurative meaning of the word collide. As a result, an unexpected new meaning is formed. This is the subtle meaning of the words .Shades are widely used as an important visual tool in fiction.

Usyug – recommends the closest and most suitable means of speech, norm defines as Tools from manuals in different stylistic layers of speech determines. Accordingly, methodology is about means of expression is a separate science. Currently researched studies in the field of methodology drew our attention. Especially like metaphor, metonymy and synecdoche imagery and similes are also unique in the language of the artist's work revealing the features is both responsible and fun. This is science in the enrichment of our understanding of linguists and the service of our writers is invaluable. Uzbek thanks to their hard work. In many areas of the language, it defines strict norms, communication of language combinations language samples in the process are recommended. Many issues in language development were put on a scientific theoretical basis. For example: at first in Uzbek, a solution for visual aids, migrations little attention was paid to the issues to be done. Later in these areas move to one of the words or do not move the words for this purpose in a sense (not in an unreasonable sense), its use is called tropes (movements). Shifts are more characteristic of oral speech. Of them cannot be used by force, it can spoil the speech. A writer for them or the speaker should apply only when necessary. Otherwise they are artistic instead of increasing the value of the work, it can have a negative effect. Tropes are divided into the following main types: metonymy, metaphor, synecdoche, epithet , (adjective), simile, animation, symbol, allegory, hyperbole, litota, periphrasis, antiphrase, irony. From the means of artistic representation, we focused our observations on metonymy.

Metonymy is another name derived from the Greek word metonymy means to give. One of the main types of metaphor-like trope metonymy is also based on the figurative meaning of words. If similar objects and their symbols are moved in a metaphor, in metonymy, these two objects have the same appearance or internal characteristics. Although they have some connection with each other, they are completely different from each other symbols of objects are mixed. For example: Rano writes a letter to Anwar and you can read the rest of the sentence from Fuzuli (A. Qadiri "Scorpion from Altar"). In this case, the name of the author is used instead of the name of his work.

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